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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the monograph is to provide schools of social work and their teachers with a central core of information concerning the policy and provisions of law that affect American Indians. The core information is selective and is presented in seven chapters. The first chapter provides a brief historical overview of the unique relationship American Indians have with the federal government. The second chapter looks at the role the Bureau of Indian Affairs has had with American Indians. The chapter on welfare of American Indian children includes societal taboos, universal extended family structure, female heads of households, models of etiology, and highlights of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. The Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) is described in chapter IV. Chapter V lists federal assistance available to American Indians for the following programs: business enterprise development, tribal corporation loans, arts and crafts development, health professions preparatory scholarship, higher education, employment and training, social services, and training and technical assistance for tribal governments. Chapter VI presents a course outline entailing description, objectives, content, teaching methods, course requirements, and textbook information. The concluding chapter consists of a 359-item unannotated bibliography. (ERB)

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Social Policy and American Indians

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RC014194

I. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

By

Wynne Hanson

1980

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Historical Overview
By Wynne Hanson..... 2

II. The Bureau of Indian Affairs
..... 5

III. The Welfare of American Indian Children
By Kathie Richard.....15

IV. The Comprehensive Employment Training Act
By Wynne Hanson & Pat Purcell.....25

V. Federal Assistance Available to American Indians
By Pat Purcell.....29

VI. Sample Course Outline
By Pat Purcell.....54

VII. Bibliography.....57

INTRODUCTION

AN INSTRUCTIONAL MONOGRAPH FOR GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SOCIAL WORK CONCERNING SOCIAL POLICY COURSES WITH REGARD TO AMERICAN (NATIVE) INDIANS

Even a casual review of the literature used by instructors in schools of social work who teach social welfare services and policy will reveal a paucity of material pertaining to American Indians. It is the purpose of this monograph to provide schools of social work and their teachers a central core of information concerning the policy and provisions of law that affect American Indians.

All social work students ought to be exposed to this information and the reasons for its existence. The core information which has been selected is not exhaustive, but it is essential.

Included in this Monograph:

I. Historical Overview
II. The Bureau of Indian Affairs
III. The Welfare of Indian Children
IV. The Comprehensive Employment Training Act
V. Federal Assistance
VI. A Sample Course Outline
VII. A Comprehensive Bibliography

I. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In order to understand social policies which apply to American Indians one must understand their unique relationship with the federal government.

During the 17th century the United States government signed numerous treaties with the Indian tribes of North America. Each of these tribes was recognized as sovereign nations. These treaties covered many aspects of social welfare for Indians.

Beginning in 1830 the United States Congress decided to discontinue making treaties and began to remove Indians from their lands by force, passing the Indian Removal Act. It then became government policy to set aside barren land as reservations for Indians.

The reservation period has been maintained since 1850 with approximately half of all Indians presently living on reservations.

In 1887 the federal government broke up tribal holdings (reservation land) by dividing them up into small parcels and distributing them to individual Indians. This plan was not productive for most tribes and the process was later reversed by the passage of the Indian reorganization act.

The Johnson O'Malley Act, passed in 1934, allowed the federal government to contract with states and other agencies to deliver special services to Indians, such as education.

From 1953 - 1968 the federal government attempted to terminate the special trust relationships with tribes. These were difficult years for Indians as most were not yet ready to assume full responsibility for themselves in a culture now dominated by Europeans.

President Johnson with House Concurrent Resolution 108 called for an official end of tribal termination policy and the need to support tribal "self-determination without termination."

Following the policy reversal in 1968, P.L. 608, The Indian Self-Determination and Educational Act was passed in 1975. The Indian Child Welfare Act passed in 1978 further commits federal policy to the support of self-determination without termination.

It is sad but true that many social workers attempting to perform an advocate role are not fully aware of the implications of this special tribal-federal relationship upon which important decisions should be based.

It is also important to note that in most legal clashes between tribes and the federal government the tribes are seldom demanding new or additional rights or favors. The issues almost always focus upon whether or not the federal government will uphold what it has already promised itself to do by treaties.

It is in many instances the social worker (informed about Indian law) who plays a vital role in communicating this reality to individuals and groups in the community.

The balance of material in this monograph explains in greater detail specific policies applicable to Indians. It is also hoped that the student will do additional reading from the comprehensive bibliography at the back of the monograph.

II. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE CONTENTS OF CHAPTER II IN SOCIAL POLICY AND AMERICAN INDIANS CONCERNING THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HAS BEEN REPRINTED FROM: Getches, D.H., Rosenfelt, D.M. and Wilkinson, C.F., CASES AND MATERIAL ON INDIAN FEDERAL LAW(St. Paul, Minnesota; West Publishing Company) 1979: with permission of the Publisher, 1980. And submitted by Pat Purcell

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

At one time the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was the only federal agency with more than minimal contact with Indians. But now the BIA, an agency of the Department of Interior, has been joined by the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Commerce, and others.

HEW, next to the BIA, has the most substantial involvement with Indians, both reservation and non-reservation. Since 1954, responsibility for Indian health needs has been vested in the Indian Health Service (IHS). The United States Office of Education, another agency within HEW, administers many Indian education programs, including those under the Indian Education Act of 1972. The Administration for Native Americans, also an agency within HEW, provides unrestricted grants for a wide range of Indian programs. Efforts to alleviate the serious housing shortage on the reservations are funded by HUD, as well as by the BIA. See generally, 1 American Indian Policy Review Comm'n, Final Report ch. 6 (1977); S. Levitan & W. Johnston, Indian Giving: Federal Programs for Native Americans 63-80 (1975); and Schifter, Trends in Federal Indian Administration, 15 S.D.L. Rev. 1 (1970).

The Office of the Solicitor, which is the general counsel for the Interior Department, handles most of the Indian legal issues within the government. Responsibility is focused on the Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs, who has a staff of some 20 Indian law specialists in Washington. The Associate Solicitor issues opinions which resolve many legal questions on the reservations, prepares litigation for the government on behalf of the Indians, and generally advocates Indian interests within the Department of Interior.

Following the English barrister-solicitor dichotomy, the government's courtroom representation of Indian interests is handled by the Department of Justice. An Indian Resources section within the Department's Lands and Natural Resources Division has responsibility for representing tribes in most Indian resource cases; the Indian Claims Section in the same Division, however, represents the United States in claims brought against it by tribes. Individual crimes in Indian country are prosecuted by the Criminal Division, also in the Department of Justice. In the Civil Rights Division of Justice an Office of Indian Rights pursues discrimination claims on behalf of individual Indians against non-Indian entities such as employers and school districts; the Office also seeks to secure compliance by tribal governments with the Indian Civil Rights Act. See Chapter 6, Section D,

infra. The Legal Services Corporation plays the vital role of funding legal services offices on many reservations to represent indigent Indians in Civil matters.

The Final Report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission, while recognizing the impracticality of total consolidation of the far-flung federal commitment to Indians, has recommended that the President submit to Congress a plan to create a cabinet-level Department of Indian Affairs or independent agency. The proposal, which seeks to promote the efficient delivery of services, would consolidate in one agency most of the functions now handled by the BIA, IHS, HUD, and the several agencies within HEW and Justice. See generally, 1 American Indian Policy Review Comm'n, Final Report ch. 6 (1977).

In spite of the plethora of federal agencies serving Indians, the BIA remains easily the most significant. This is especially true for Indian legal issues, because the issues unique to Indian law are primarily questions dealing with tribal government; reservation resources, and the implementation of federal laws. The BIA is the agency charged with the administration of the reservation system and of most federal Indian legislation.

For its first 100 years, the BIA effectively was the municipal government on the reservations. It built the roads, managed the land, ran the court systems, and provided social services.

The 1930's, however, initiated change on two fronts. First, the new federal programs of the New Deal brought other agencies into the picture for the first time. The Social Security Act of 1935, for example, applied to Indians as well as other citizens. The involvement of other agencies grew steadily and then increased dramatically in the 1960's when the "Great Society" programs took effect. Thus federal power in Indian country has become somewhat dispersed, as described above.

The second rival force to the BIA is the tribes themselves. When the IRA first sought to shore up tribal governments in 1934, the BIA surrendered authority grudgingly and slightly. During the termination era BIA control over tribal governments remained firm. Then several pieces of legislation, but more specifically the Self-Determination Act of 1976, extended the IRA philosophy toward its logical extreme. The BIA would move from a manager and provider of services toward a granting and contracting agency. The tribes would manage their own land and deliver services to their own people, with the Bureau auditing tribal performances. See also pages 110-112, supra.

Congressional resolve does not make across-the-board changes in Indian country, at least not immediately. The Bureau of Indian Affairs may be in a transition that will almost certainly prove to be of the greatest long-term significance: there can be no ultimate reform in Indian affairs until there is ultimate reform in the BIA. But success depends upon Congress' mood and its ability to move an entrenched bureaucracy. The BIA -- "Our Brother's Keeper" as one work styles it -- retains a fast hold on the reservation system. That hold has been loosened only slightly by the recent policy initiatives and legislation promoting "self-determination" by the tribes. It is still no exaggeration to say that the BIA's presence in Indian policy is a dominant force rivaled only by the State Department's presence in foreign policy.

1 AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMM'N, FINAL REPORT 265-66, 278 (1977)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1832, to implement those duties of the Department of the Interior as the delegated prime agent in carrying out the United States' trust responsibility to Indian people. * * * In addition, under the Snyder Act of 1921, Congress further authorized expenditure of appropriations by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the general support and "civilization" of Indians. To accomplish these ends, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, by its own varying estimates, employs between 13,000 and 18,000 permanent and temporary employees and provides services under 33 program titles, all of which are specifically targeted at providing services to Indian tribes and their members.

The delivery system through which Bureau programs are administered is composed of a central office located in Washington, D.C., 12 area offices representing broad regional divisions, and 82 agency offices representing subordinate field installations. The inadequacies of this complex organizational structure in establishing an effective service delivery system has been consistently documented in the 75 studies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs conducted over the past 25 years, including the most recent BIA Management Study, mandated by this Commission under Public Law 93-580. Moreover, complaints of Indian people addressing the Bureau's service delivery system number in the thousands.

The Bureau is a frequent target of criticism both by the Indian people and Congress. Therefore, numerous studies have been undertaken by various Federal agencies and other organizations. The last major comprehensive review was the Meriam Report of 1928, which helped foster widespread reforms during the 1930's. However, since the original intent of these

reforms has been compromised and distorted, urgent problems and confusion as to Indian goals and actions led to the creation of the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

A review of the findings of each of these studies points to problems in administration of the Bureau programs which are directly related to the organizational structure of the Bureau. The layered system of administration which exists in the Bureau means that out of every dollar targeted for Indian programs, the costs of administration for each level of Bureau organization must be extracted first. Estimates of that percentage of each Indian dollar which is used to administer the BIA organization range from 78-90 percent. After administrative costs for program operation have been extracted at each level, there is only a small amount of funds left to operate a program at the reservation level, often too small an amount to effectively deliver services.

* * *

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulates and controls its relations with the service population, primary and subsidiary offices (central, area, etc.), other agencies, and individuals and entities in both the public and private sectors largely through the BIA manual. Thus, the quality, accuracy, and efficient maintenance of the manual system becomes essential if the Bureau is to fulfill its responsibilities.

This manual system consists of some 42 titles and 52 supplements. Printed in looseleaf binder form, the manuals fill a 10-foot long bookshelf. Of these 42 titles, approximately 17 relate to internal agency administrative matters. The remaining 25 involve subject areas which regulate and affect the rights of the Indian tribes and Indian people.

The BIA manual as it presently exists is a confusing, outdated, antiquated, often contradictory, and generally inefficient compilation of policy and procedure ranging from the old (80 BIAM) to the absolutely unfathomable (82 BIAM). Portions of the manual system are in violation of the publication requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), contrary to congressional intent, relevant statutes, judicial decisions, or agency regulations, and in such a state of disorganization as to be of limited utility to agency personnel.

There are numerous regulatory provisions contained in the manual which affect the substantive rights of Indians. In many cases, these agency regulations have not been published for comment in the Federal Register and subsequently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as required by the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). The most flagant example of this is 82 IAM, containing some 200-300 pages

of eligibility criteria and guidelines regarding the Bureau's Employment Assistance Program. Very little, if any, of this title has been published. Abrogation of such procedures results in the denial of benefits through illegal eligibility requirements and other criteria being improperly imposed.

OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER: THE INDIAN IN WHITE AMERICA*
5-23, 157-60 (E. Cahn & D. Hearne ed. 1969).

The Indian and His Keepers: Inside a Closed World

The Indian is never alone. The life he leads is not his to control. That is not permitted. Every aspect of his being is affected and defined by his relationship to the Federal Government -- and primarily to one agency of the Federal Government: the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

From birth to death his home, his land, his reservation, his schools, his jobs, the stores where he shops, the tribal council that governs him, the opportunities available to him, the way in which he spends his money, disposes of his property, and even the way in which he provides for his heirs after death -- are all determined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs acting as the agent of the United States Government.

* * *

As trustee, governor and benefactor of the Indian, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a pervasive presence in the Indian world. The Indian's life can be measured in encounters with his Keepers as they make their appointed rounds. The BIA domain touches most states and covers more than 50 million acres which belong to the Indians. The BIA effectively governs the 400,000 Indians on the reservations, and heavily influences the lives of 200,000 living elsewhere. At the hugh and fort-like Pine Ridge, South Dakota reservation, an observer likened the Bureau's presence to the British occupation of equatorial Africa.

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the economic and political force. * * * Bureau personnel attend most public meetings and usually call them to get the Sioux to agree to some program or other, and direct them as well. The school teachers are federal employees in the Bureau. The local

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*From: Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian in White America, edited by Edgar S. Cahn and David W. Hearne. Copyright C 1969, 1970 by New Community Press. Reprinted by arrangement with the New American Library, Inc., New York, New York.

Indian who drives the school bus is a Bureau employee. The social worker who calls at an Indian home is part of the same federal bureaucracy. Tribal projects are supervised by Bureau officials. * * *

"The Bureau, unique among federal agencies, is the federal, state and local government of the Indians, and supplants or dominates the private sector as well. It is realtor, banker, teacher, social worker; it runs the employment service, vocational and job training program, contract office, chamber of commerce, highway authority, housing agency, policy department, conservation service, water works, power company, telephone company, planning office; it is land developer, patron of the arts, ambassador from and to the outside world, and also guardian, protector and spokesman. Based in Washington, D.C., the Bureau's 16,000 employees are located in outposts extending like tentacles westward from the Potomac.

" * * * A Harvard Law Review article summed it up:

> "Although the normal expectation in American society is that a private individual or group may do anything unless it is specifically prohibited by the Government, it might be said that the normal expectation on the reservation is that the Indians may not do anything unless it is specifically permitted by the Government." * * *

Nowhere is the BIA's authority better demonstrated than in its power over tribal and individual Indian trust property. The use of Indian land is controlled by the Bureau, as are sales, exchanges and other land transactions. The Bureau prescribes the number of cattle which may graze on a parcel of land. It approves leases, controls prices, terms and conditions. Often the leasing process is initiated not by the owner of the land, but by the person desiring to lease it. Leases have been approved without the owner's consent and only the Bureau -- not the tribe or individual owner -- is empowered to cancel a lease. Under certain circumstances the Bureau can sell timber on Indian land without the owners' consent, and get grant rights of way and permission to build roads, pipelines and even dams.

Even the Indian's personal property is controlled by the Bureau. The Indian may be an adult -- and perfectly sound in mind and body. But he still can be treated by the Bureau as legally incompetent to manage his own affairs. * * *

Politically the Indian is impotent. He lacks significant voting power. Even where there are sufficient concentrations of Indians to have some impact they are frequently disenfranchised. Every politician loves to pose with Indians, but very few feel compelled to listen to them. * * *

The Bureau of Indian Affairs: The Lesser of Two Evils

The Indian tolerates his present impotent and unjust status in his relations with the Federal Government because he sees the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the lesser of two evils. The BIA is all he has, and every promise to replace it with something better has been broken.

Those new to Indian problems and enraged by the conduct of the BIA, and even those long acquainted with the Bureau's impenetrable bureaucracy often reach an obvious conclusion: why not just do away with the Bureau and, in the words of a U.S. Senator, "free" the Indian?

The easy answer is the wrong answer, and the Indian knows it better than anyone else. Those who would abolish the Bureau ot "help" the Indian will find as their most vehement opponent the Indian himself. He knows that he must, even at the cost of his liberty, preserve the Bureau -- because the Bureau and only the Bureau stands between the Indian and extinction as a racial and cultural entity. Only the Bureau stands between the Indian and total, unilateral renunciation of all federal treaty obligations. The Bureau has been and only the Bureau remains the special protector of the Indian and his champion, at times, against predatory interests. The Bureau and the solemn promises of the Federal Government are symbolically synonymous in the mind of the Indian. To destroy one is to destroy both.

The Bureau has done a terrible job; it has compromised the Indian time and again; it has permitted, tolerated, even assisted in the erosion of Indian rights and the whittling away of the Indian land base. Still, to the Indian, it is his. In the light of wisdom gained from long years of bitter experience, the Indian knows that a threat to the Bureau, an attack on the Bureau or any change in its structure is to be resisted as a threat to his own survival.

* * *

Indians can and often do criticize the Bureau, but they do not necessarily regard the non-Indian critic as an ally. They know that criticism can play directly into the hands of their worst enemies -- those who wish to end the special relationship which exists between the Indian and the Federal Government.

Even the truth is to be resisted, if it is a truth which can endanger their protector, the Bureau. The Bureau plays upon this fear to stimulate Indians, and particularly tribal leaders to attack and deny any report which seeks to

tell the truth -- although the same Indians privately will admit the truth of the charges, and even cite examples.

The Indian not only tolerates the injustice of the system; he helps insulate it from scrutiny and criticism, because history has convinced him that an attack on the Bureau will lead to the destruction of his special status as an Indian, and to the death of his people. This fear takes a particular form -- fear of "Termination."

* * *

Until reform and termination are separated in the reformer's schemes as well as in the Indian mind, the Indian will continue to defend his Keeper. In that world, the Indian suffers a slow death, but he still can cling to hope. That is the lesser of two evils. * * *

The Compromised Advocate: The BIA Within the Department of the Interior

The U.S. Department of the Interior is a chamber of the mighty. Oil and gas billionaires, lumber barons, ranchers and corporate farmers, sportmen and recreation interests, hydroelectric and mining promoters number among its customary clientele and constituency. All have intimate relationships with the Department, all work amicably with Interior officials to cultivate a relationship of mutual accommodation. The Indian, however, stands out as the poor relation -- ill at ease, an incongruous and unwanted guest evoking condescension and embarrassment. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is perhaps the lowliest of agencies housed within Interior, even though it receives a little more than 18 per cent of the Department's budget and employs almost 25 per cent of the Department's staff.

The BIA's location within the Department of the Interior is fundamentally incompatible with the effective discharge of its duty to Indians.

Interior's jurisdictions include the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, the National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and Bureau of Reclamation -- each of them emjoying the support of well-organized and well-formed local interest, with strong congressional liaison.

-- The Bureau of Mines opposed Indian interests when it sought to obtain helium from the Navajo Indians in the Southwest at a low price.

-- The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are in conflict with the Indians over Indian fishing rights, including the salmon controversy in the Northwest.

-- The Bureau of Reclamation has consistently opposed efforts by the Paiute Indians in Nevada to protect Pyramid Lake.

-- The Bureau of Land Management is in disagreement with the Colorado River Tribe in Arizona and the Fort Mojave Tribe in California as the tribes seek to protect the boundaries of their reservations.

-- The National Parks Service has eyes for the Bad Lands, which belong to the Oglala Sioux Indians on Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

And beyond the interior, the BIA has constant difficulties with such other land-oriented agencies as the National Forest Service (part of the Agriculture Department) and the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Inter-agency and even intra-agency disagreements in Washington are not uncommon. Critical to their outcome is the forum in which the differences are judged. Within the Department of the Interior, the Indian generally loses. His interests, as represented by the Bureau, get short shrift in that forum.

* * *

The land and economic oreintation of the Department of Interior also operates to downgrade Indian cultural, social and religious factors. To take them seriously is considered "soft-headed" and romantic, and such views are difficult to defend in a review by the Secretary, the Bureau of the Budget or a congressional committee.

It is inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's overall responsibilities for him to be neutral or impartial, let alone sympathetic, to the Indian's cause. He cannot be an impartial arbiter because his primary responsibility as a Cabinet member is as an advocate for conservation and as the administrator charged with protecting natural resources. He must mediate between demands to use and exploit our natural resources and demands to preserve them as part of an irreplaceable heritage. These concerns limit the terms and context

in which the Secretary can consider Indian affairs. Matters of culture, of human welfare, of social cost, of self-determination and sovereignty are given less weight in a search for the best use of land and natural resources. The greatest good for the greatest number is the rule, and in terms of land use it is unlikely to produce a decision that favors a few scattered, politically powerless Indians. * * *

NOTES

1. The preceding excerpt from the influential expose, Our Brother's Keeper, was written in 1969. To the extent that it depicts the BIA as an omnipotent, malevolent presence actively thwarting Indian aspirations it is not accurate today. Most policy making positions within the BIA are now held by Indians, and the Bureau is generally responsive to the wishes of tribal leaders. By reason of the self-determination policy, most of the larger tribal governments have taken over at least a few of the functions formerly performed by the BIA. However, the oppressive effect of a heavily layered and sometimes incompetent bureaucracy has not been significantly mitigated.

2. Indian complaints against the Solicitor's office abated after Reid P. Chambers was appointed Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs in 1973. Chambers described himself as an "advocate" for Indians, a description which would hardly fit his recent predecessors in the office. Chambers' advocacy role has been continued by his successor, Thomas W. Fredericks, a Mandan Indian and former Director of the Native American Rights Fund.

Nonetheless, calls continue for Indians to have access to government lawyers outside of the Departments of Justice and Interior, both "compromised advocates." In his 1970 message, President Nixon called for an independent Trust Counsel Authority, with authority to represent Indian interests when trust issues are litigated. The Trust Counsel Authority has not yet been established, and the American Indian Policy Review Commission has renewed the call for such an entity.

III. THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN INDIAN CHILDREN

By

Kathie Richard

AMERICAN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

AND P.L. 95-608

Since 1830, with the Indian Removal Act, (and perhaps even further back in history) Indian people have been raped of their cohesiveness. They have been removed, reserved, assimilated, exterminated, sterilized, robbed of their homes, reorganized, relocated, relabeled, released and so on. Yet somehow they have managed to survive as a people. One might assume that as in most agrarian societies, the rearing of children is a form of economic protection or survival. Today, the birth rates of some tribes are the highest ever recognized anywhere. When the standard of living rises above the level of subsistence we usually see a diminition in the birth rate among third world nations. Among American Indians however, we find this unique difference. There are many factors which influence the rising birth rates. These factors also have bearing on the welfare of the children.

The following factors must be taken into consideration when looking at the welfare of Indian children:

I. SOCIETAL TABOOS

Since the beginnings of time traditional ways of Indian people established taboos with regard to contraception. These taboos are largely prevalent today.

It is said that Indians were the first people on this continent to utilize birth control methods. However, contraception was basically herbal and for medicinal purposes. Even in this modern technological society we now live in, an Indian woman who holds great pride in herself and the ways of her people, would most likely have some feelings of shame with the use of birth control methods and devices.

In the "old ways", purification ceremonies were used when a woman was "on her moon" (period of menstruation) so she could be isolated as to not contaminate sacred objects and maximize sacred powers.

Here we can establish cultural taboos as the primary underlying system of this soaring birth rate. Yet who has the right to say that too many children means not enough care?

Sterilization of our Indian women has become a common practice within the United States Public Health Service Hospitals. Since 1973, in the United States and Canada, the rate of genocide has increased to over 25,000 Indian women sterilized involuntarily.

Indian people value large families, as do other third world groups. Values of the dominant society conflict because the average american family is limited to two (2) children. One would assume the United states government has taken it upon themselves to inflict their values, assume neglect, and utilize sterilization to control "neglect".

II. UNIVERSAL EXTENDED FAMILY STRUCTURE

Returning once again to history, another factor examines the unique nature of Indian families. American Indian family "networks" assume a structure which is radically different from the family model within the dominant society. Extended family structures are, for the most part, universal, except where relocation and urbanization has disrupted these ties. Reservation life provides a valuable support system where often three generations of family unite and live together in an effort to help each other. In most tribal situations, parents are rarely expected to take sole responsibility for childrearing.

Through relocation however, this system of extended family is usually lost and Indians are forced to adjust to urban life at great emotional and spiritual cost. The pressures of the dominant society bring about some overwhelming feelings of depression and despondency, as they are faced with a transition totally alien to former lifestyles on the reservation.

Bureaucratic welfare systems, isolation from prior support systems back home, shortage of housing, and high cost of living, not to mention the extremely loud and fast pace of the inner city make coping and survival very difficult.

One out of every three relocated families returns to the rugged yet supportive life of the reservation. Another remains to somehow learn the "system of survival". While yet the third

family remains and continues their struggle for survival. It has been tested and established that "the greater the Indian identity, the greater the ability to adapt to urban life".

Those who have made it generally have resources both economic and social, as opposed to the more "marginally surviving" Indian families who do not have the resources. Thus these "marginally surviving" families suffer both materially and spiritually.

Finally, they no longer have the support systems once available to them at home on the reservation: their extended families.

Isolation and fear become strong forces in the lives of the urbanized Indian family and they become "pitted" in their struggle of poverty and daily survival.

For further data on American Indians and the effects of urbanization see Native American Families in the City: American Indian Socialization to Urban Life. Final Report

NIMH (MH 22719) 1975 pp. 7-71

III. FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

Most government data show strong figures where heads of households are women. The figures are often as high as 95% with single parent female head of households prevailing over 60% of all Indian homes.

These Indian women often have as many as four to six children to rear alone. For the most part, they sustain their families through public aid and aid in kind.

Through the indoctrination of the boarding schools (system of education used to assimilate most Indians into the mainstream of life) many of our Indian women have been processed by a system which is goal oriented. This can be seen as a positive system as characteristics like competitiveness, aggressiveness and strong values of self importance and materialism develop. In contrast, it can also be referred to as a system of deculturation which provides a basis for the breakdown of the Indian family.

Man and wife must now struggle as roles become unidentiable. The man becomes suicidal and his wife is labeled neurotic. The family system slowly breaks down because of the conflict of living in the Anglo world and trying to maintain tribal identity.

IV. MODELS OF ETIOLOGY

Finally we must here examine two models of defining the problem of breakdown of the Indian family and the anglo label of child neglect. One (the Anglo) is a model that assumes the problem develops from personal and individual growth while the

Indian model examines the problem as a social process originating from environmental and institutional pressures from one society to another. As Anglo institutions encroach more and more on Indian family life, the effects on Indian children become more and more disruptive.

The preceeding information implies policy implications of which goals were established towards the development of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) of 1978. These were as follows:

1. Increased involvement by tribal governments and other Indian organizations in the planning and delivery of child welfare related services.
2. More study and recognition of inconsistencies between tribal cultures and current child welfare service techniques, standards and goals.
3. Placement of Indian children in Indian adoptive and foster homes.
4. The committment of resources to meet the unmet needs of Indian families and children.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1978

PL 95-608

HIGHLIGHTS

In 1978 the United States Congress set a precedent by recognizing that "Indian children are the most important resource of Indian tribes and that the federal government is determined to promote and protect the security and stability of Indian tribes and families by establishing minimum federal standards to govern the removal of Indian children from their Indian families."

The act requires that:

1. Where removal from natural parents is necessary preference shall be given to placing children with
    a. relatives
    b. tribal members
    c. other Indian families
2. Grants exclusive jurisdiction of child custody proceedings of reservation residing children to the tribe.
3. Requires that an order for foster placement of an Indian child be based upon a finding of clear and convincing evidence that continued custody by Indian parent will result in serious neglect or abuse. It also prohibits termination of parental rights under these guidelines.
4. Requires all documents and terms to be fully coherant and where necessary interpreted into tribal language.

5. Regardless of state jurisdiction the ICWA grants adopted Indian children the right to learn tribal affiliation at age 18, for protection rights within that tribal relationship.

The basis of the ICWA is to preserve and protect cultural awareness and tribal affiliation.

Additionally there are five states which fall under Public Law 280. They are California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin. Public Law 280 grants civil and criminal jurisdiction of crimes committed by Indians, back to the state (as opposed to the tribe). California is unique in it's tribal status as the reservations are very small with limited power among the tribal governments. Therefore reassumption of tribal jurisdiction under ICWA must be granted by the Secretary of the Interior. Petitions are submitted and approval is either granted or denied, in part or it's entirety.

The American Indian Child Welfare Act has set a precedent throughout the country in the area of child welfare policy and service. Implementation of the act however, is a matter of attaining the funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau holds the lock and key to the many doors which will open for our Indian children.

There must also be trained Indian children welfare workers to best meet these needs and maximize services. 1980 is a time which prevails with financial fear. We need to secure the funding in order to provide the programs which will reverse the effects of institutional neglect/abuse of our Indian children.

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XV. THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING ACT

By

Wynne Hanson

&

Pat Purcell

IV. THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING ACT

CETA is a major federally funded program administered by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), formerly, the Manpower Administration. Its major purpose is to provide the economically disadvantaged, the unemployed, the underemployed, and those with limited English speaking abilities with the assistance they need to compete for, secure and hold jobs challenging their fullest capabilities. The bulk of CETA funds are distributed to state and local governments acting as prime sponsors to operate their manpower programs. These funds are distributed under three major titles. Title I allows prime sponsors to establish programs of comprehensive manpower services, including jobs, training, counseling, transitional public employment jobs, and supportive services such as child care. Title II provides for transitional public employment programs in areas with substantial - 6.5 percent or more - unemployment. Title III serves special groups such as youths, Native American Indians, etc. Programs under Title III are:

(1) The Skills Training Improvement Program (STIP), to provide long-term training in highly-skilled professions leading to high-paying jobs, i.e. medical clerks, paramedics and engineering technicians.

(2) Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP), a new program as of January, 1978, to provide

a flexible range of training and employment services to in-school and out-of-school youths ages 16 to 21.

(3) Youth Community Conservation Improvement Program (YCCIP),provides community improvement and conservation work for youths ages 16 to 19, with the provision that they must return to school (half-time work, half-time school).

(4) Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), provides summer jobs and some remedial education and training for economically disadvantaged youths, ages 14 to 21.

Certainly among the more egregious problems faced by Native Americans is the lack of employment opportunities and the lack of skills to pursue what opportunities there are. This is not a singular problem in the United States. Many other groups especially youth with minority background suffer the same plight. Congress has passed many manpower acts to address these problems. In 1973, the Congress passed the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Title III of the Act makes special provisions for Native Americans.

Unlike the other titles of the Act, amendments to the Act made in 1978 (PL 95-524) provides that training and employment federal assistance be administered at the federal level by the Secretary of Labor rather than by the states and counties. This was because of the special relationships that

exist between the Federal government and various Indian tribes, bands, and groups.

The Act and its amendments are specifically designed to reduce economic disadvantagement in a manner consistent with the life styles and goals of Native Americans. The Secretary, whenever it is possible, shall utilize Native American Indian groups. Public and private non-profit organization shall be designated, when they have demonstrated the capacity, to carry out employment and training programs. These organizations must submit a comprehensive plan to meet the requirements of the law. When and if Native American groups are unable to meet the requirements only non-Native American groups which meet with Native American approval can be utilized. Four and one half percent of the total allocations for the Act shall be directed toward this end.*

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* Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978. (29 USC 801 note. Title III, Section 302)

The Bay Area Indian Community formed a consortium of agencies to act as prime sponsor for five counties. Many Indian people have taken advantage of job training and are presently holding a variety of jobs. Nation wide the Department of Labor has funded 170 Indian CETA programs in 43 states, serving an estimated 50,000 participants annually, of which 47 percent were women. (OHOYO - July 1980)

V. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN INDIANS

By

Pat Purcell

INDIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Types of Assistance are direct payments for specified use; advisory services and counseling; dissemination of technical information.

The objectives are to create both jobs and income for Indians and to involve Indians more deeply in management and ownership of businesses.

Eligibility is federally recognized tribes, tribal enterprises, individual Indian enterprises, and Indian groups.

Since the Indian Business Enterprise Development Program has as its major objective increasing the levels of employment and income on Indian reservations, the program is used as an aid in the establishment or expansion of business enterprises on or near reservations, with emphasis on Indian ownership, management, and employment.

The Application Procedure is the Assistant Secretary advising the tribal chairman and/or entrepreneur.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is FY78 est $3,074,000; FY 79 est $3,406,300; FY80 est $3,235,300.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature: 25 C.F.R. 34; "The Indian Industrial Development Program," no charge; "list of Representative Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Located on or Near Indian Reservations," no charge.

The Federal Agency is the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Chief, Indian Business Enterprise Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Main Interior Building, 18th and E Sts., N.W., Rm. 4543, Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (202) 343-7711. Contact: Paul A. Rossler.

INDIAN LOANS -- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(Indian Credit Program)

Types of Assistance are project grants; direct loans; guaranteed/insured loans; provision of specialized services.

Objectives are to provide assistance to Indians, Alaska natives, tribes, and Indian organizations to obtain financing from private and governmental sources that serve other citizens. When otherwise unavailable, financial assistance

through the Bureau is provided to eligible applicants for any purpose that will promote the economic development of a federal Indian reservation.

Eligibility is Indians, Alaska natives, tribes, and Indian organizations. Individual applicants must be a member of a federally recognized tribe and not members of an Indian organization that conducts its own credit program. Organizational applicants must have a form of organization satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Loans may be used for business, industry, agriculture, rehabilitation, housing, education, and for relending by tribes and Indian organizations to members of such organizations. Funds must be unavailable from other sources on reasonable terms and conditions. Funds may not be used for speculation. Except for educational purposes, Bureau financial assistance must be used on or near a federal Indian reservation.

Application Procedure is that applications must be initiated at the local, usually the Agency, level, and submitted on forms approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There are no deadlines. Range of approval/disapproval time is up to 60 days, depending on completeness of loan package.

Additional Considerations include the percentage of guaranty or insurance, limited to 90 percent of unpaid principal and interest. Grants are limited to 40 percent or $50,000 of the funding necessary to establish an economic enterprise.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $100 to over $1,000,000; $100,000.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature are 25 C.F.R. 80, 91, 93; 47 BIAM 80 through 8, Supps. 1 and 2.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Indian organizations and individual interested in applying should contact the appropriate Bureau office; Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Tribal Resources Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Rm. 4650, Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (202) 343-5875. Contact: Bobby Selvey.

INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL CORPORATION LOANS

Types of Assistance are guaranteed/insured loans.

Objectives are to enable tribes and tribal corporations to mortgage lands as security for loans from the Farmers Home Administration to buy additional land within the reservation.

Eligibility is limited to any Indian tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior or tribal corporation established pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act that does not have adequate uncommitted funds to acquire lands in the tribe's reservation or in a community in Alaska incorporated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act. Must be unable to obtain adequate credit elsewhere and must be able to show reasonable prospects of success.

Loan funds may be used to acquire land for lease to tribal members, lease to cooperative grazing units, or for use for recreational and commercial purposes, for rounding out grazing units, for elimination of fractional heirships or other purposes approved in advance by the national FmHA office. Funds may also be used for incidental costs connected with land purchase. Loan funds cannot be used for development, equipment, or operating costs.

The Application Procedure is that the Secretary of the Interior must determine that lands to be acquired lie within a tribal reservation or in a community in Alaska incorporated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act. Range of approval/disapproval time is from 30 to 90 days.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $260,000 to $7,000,000; $1,349,777.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature are FmHA internal instructions; PA-1129, "FmHA Credit for American Indians."

Farmers Home Administration is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office: Consult your local telephone directory for FmHA county office number. If no listing, get in touch with appropriate FmHA state office. Headquarters Office: Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agruculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; telephone: (202) 447-7967 (use same seven-digit number for FTS).

INDIAN ACTION TEAM PROGRAM

Types of Assistance are training, advisory services and counseling.

Objectives are to develop capabilities of tribes and Indian individuals to maintain, operate, and manage reservation facilities, resources, and programs.

Eligibility is that applicants must be members of a recognized tribe or Alaska native.

Program Operation and Use is to provide technical support and assistance in the administration of contracts with Indian Action Teams; a mechanism for development of job skills and management capabilities which would permit tribes to assume programs operated on reservations.

The Application Procedure is a written resolution be submitted through tribal councils. Deadline is 90 days prior to fiscal year end. Range of approval/disapproval time is variable.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Indian Technical Assistance Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1075 S. Yukon, P.O. Box 26268, Belmar Branch, Lakewood, Colo. 80226; telephone: (303) 234-3863. Indian Technical Assistance Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Denver, Colo. 80226; telephone: (303) 234-3863. Headquarters Office: Office of Tribal Resources Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rm. 4549, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245, telephone: (202) 343-4591. Contact: Jack Ridley.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

Types of Assistance are advisory services and counseling; use of property, facilities, and equipment; and investigation of complaints.

Objectives are to encourage and promote the development of native American arts and crafts.

Eligibility is Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut individuals and organizations, state and local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Program planning assistance, such as the development of innovative educational, production, promotion, and economic concepts related to native culture. Complaints about imitation of native American arts and crafts that are misrepresented as genuine handcrafts are referred to appropriate federal or local authorities for action. The three museums operated by the Board serve Indians and the general public: The Sioux Indian Museum, in Rapid City, S.D.; The Museum of the Plains Indians, in Browning, Mont.; and The Southern Plains Indian Museum, in Anadarko, Okla.

Application Procedure is to submit request to headquarters office.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office: none. Headquarters Office: General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240; telephone: (202) 343-2773. Contact: Robert G. Hart.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS PREPARATORY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR INDIANS

Type of Assistance is project grants.

Objectives are to make scholarship grants to Indians for the purpose of completing compensatory preprofessional education to enable the recipient to qualify for enrollment or re-enrollment in a health professions school.

Eligibility is grants to individuals.

Program Operation and Use is that scholarship awards are limited to persons of Indian, and Eskimo, Aleut, or other Alaska Native descent or considered to be an Indian by the Secretary of the Interior.

Application Procedure is that applications, forms, and instructions are provided by the Indian Health Service. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110. Deadlines are June 15 (applications due IHS Area/Programs) and June 30 (applications due IHS Headquarters). Range of approval/disapproval time: Application due date is within 30 days in IHS Headquarters.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $5,000 to $12,000; $7,000.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature and final rules and regulations, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Public Law 94-437.

Indian Health Service, Health Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare are Federal Agencies.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Grants and Contracts, Indian Health Service, Health Services Administration, Public Health Service, DHEW, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Contact: Paul Dickerson; telephone: (301) 443-5204.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR INDIANS

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to make scholarship grants to Indians and others for the purposes of completing health professional education. Upon completion, grantees are required to fulfill an obligated service payback requirement.

Applicant eligibility: Grants are to individuals.

Program Operation and Use is priority consideration for scholarship awards granted to persons of Indian descent or who are an Eskimo, Aleut, or Alaska Native or considered to be an Indian by the Secretary of the Interior.

Application Procedure is that applications, forms and instruction are provided by the Indian Health Service. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110. Deadlines are June 15 (applications due IHS Area/ Programs) and June 30 (applications due IHS Headquarters). Range of approval/disapproval time: applicants are notified within 30 days following headquarters due date.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $5,000 to $12,000; $7,800.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is final rules and regulations, the Indians Health Service Improvement Act, Public Law 94-437.

Indian Health Service, Health Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Grants and Contracts, Indian Health Service, Health Services Administration, Public Health Service, DHEW, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. Contact: Paul Dickerson; telephone: (301) 443-5204.

INDIAN EDUCATION -- COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
(Higher Education)

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to encourage Indian students to continue their education and training beyond high school.

Eligibility is that an applicant must be one-fourth or more degree Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut blood; of a tribe being served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an accredited college; have financial need as determined by the institution's financial aide office.

Program Operation and Use is that grant and loan funds may be used for tuition, required fees, textbooks, and miscellaneous expenses directly related to attendance at college. Funds are intended to assist students in pursuing regular accredited college courses necessary to achievement of a college degree.

The Application Procedure is that students must be accepted by a college or university before applying. Application forms are completed by applicant in accordance with instructions available upon request from agency or area office having jurisdiction over the applicant's tribal group. Completed forms are submitted to Agency Superintendent or Area Director or Indian Contractors for approval. Deadline is April 1 for regular school term. Range of approval/disapproval time is three to six weeks.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $200 to $1,400.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is 25 C.F.R. 32; "Bureau of Indian Affairs Manual, 62 IAM 5"; 45 C.F.R. 176.15.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Education Programs, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (202) 343-7387. Contact: Leroy Falling.

INDIAN EDUCATION -- FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide support that enables American Indian people to study for careers in medicine, law, engineering, forestry, business, and related fields.

Eligibility is an American Indian who is in attendance, or who has been accepted for admission, as a full-time student at an institution of higher education for study in a graduate or professional program leading to a degree in engineering, medicine, law, business, forestry, or a related field.

Fellowships include individual stipends, dependency allowances, tuition and fees, book allowances, and, in some cases, research expenses. Fellowships are awarded to enable American Indian student to pursue courses of study that are at least three years, but not more than four academic years, and to provide a professional or graduate degree in engineering, medicine, law, business, forestry, or a field related to one of these areas.

The Application Procedure is that applications are submitted directly to the federal agency in keeping with the instructions in the notice of closing date published annually in the "Federal Register." Range of approval/disapproval time is 120 days.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $2,300 to $13,000; $5,000.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 124, June 28, 1977; 45 C.F.R. 187.

The Federal Agency is the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Contact Information is: Headquarters Office: Patricia Wagner, Office of Indian Education, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202; Telephone: (202) 245-7525.

INDIAN EDUCATION -- SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Ojbectives are to plan, develop, and implement programs and projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children.

Eligibility is state and local educational agencies, federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children, tribal and other Indian community organizations, and institutions of higher education may apply for grants to assist in providing educational services not available to Indian children in sufficient quantity or quality, and also to establish and operate exemplary and innovative educational programs.

Grants may be used to support planning, pilot and demonstration projects which are designed to plan for, test, and demonstrate the effectiveness of programs for improving educational opportunities for Indian children. Funds may also be used for evaluation and dissemination purposes. This program is considered particularly suitable for joint funding with other closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

Application Procedure is the standard application forms as furnished by the federal agency and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for program. Proposals for developing programs in Indian education are submitted by Indian organizations or other organizations in accordance with the rules and regulations for funding under Part B. Deadlines are established annually. The range of approval/ disapproval time is 120 days.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $5,580 to $400,000; $200,353.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is 42 Fed. Reg. No. 124 (June 28, 1977) (45 C.F.R. Pt. 187).

Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Headquarters Office: Judy Baker, Office of Indian Education, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202; telephone: (202) 245-8298.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING -- INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICANS

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of native American descent; to advance the economic and social development of such people in accordance with their goals and life-styles.

Eligibility is Indian tribes, bands, or groups, Alaska Native villages or groups, and Hawaiian Native communities meeting the eligibility criteria to carry out the program; or where no tribes, bands, or groups, or where such tribes, bands, or groups do not meet the eligibility criteria, public bodies or private nonprofit agencies selected by the Secretary. Tribes, bands, and groups may also form consortia in order to qualify for sponsorship. Beneficiaries of this program are defined as members of federally recognized Indian tribes,

bands, and other individuals of native American descent, such as, but not limited to, the Yaquis in Arizona, the Klamaths in Oregon, the Oklahoma Indians, the Passamaquoddys and Penobscots in Maine, the Lumbees in North Carolina, Indians variously described as terminated or landless, and the Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska, and Hawaiian natives.

Funds may be utilized for employment and training programs and manpower services, including institutional training, on-the-job training, public service employment, work experience, youth employment services, day care, health care, job search, relocation, and transportation allowances designed to aid the beneficiary to obtain and retain employment. This program is considered suitable for joint funding with closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

Application Procedure is that technical assistance will be provided by the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, to assist in the plan and grant preparation. Applicants must submit a Comprehensive Employment and Training Plan and a grant agreement to the Employment and Training Administration, Division of Indian Native American Programs. Copies of these documents and instructions for completing them are contained in the "Employment and Training Administration Forms Preparation Handbook." The standard application forms furnished by the Employment and Training Administration must be used for this program. Notices of intent to apply are due by March 1. The range of approval/disapproval time is 30 to 90 days.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $50,000 to $7,500,000; $1,000,000.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is as follows: Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 197, Part 97; Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 201, Part 96-subpart D and Part 99-subpart F; Forms Preparation Handbook, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.

Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office: Contact Senior Project Officer, Division of Indian and Native American Programs at the following locations: Regions I, II, III, IV, and V: Rm. 6402, 601 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213; telephone: (202) 376-7281. Region VI: Rm. 322, 555 Griffin Square Building, Dallas, Tex. 75202; telephone: (214) 749-4985. Region VII: Rm. 700, Federal Office Building, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106;

telephone: (816) 758-2393. Region VII: Rm. 16440, 1961 Stout St., Denver, Colo. 80202; telephone: (303) 327-2913. Region IX: 450 Golden Gate Ave., P.O. Box 36084, San Francisco, Cal. 94102; telephone: (415) 566-7305. Region X: Rm. 1114, 909 First Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98174; telephone: (206) 399-7033. Headquarters Office: Office of Indian and Native American Programs, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 601 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213; telephone: (202) 376-6102. Contact: Alexander S. MacNabb.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES -- HEALTH MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to raise to the highest possible level the health of American Indians and Alaska natives by providing a full range of curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services that include public health nursing, maternal and child health care, dental and nutrition services, psychiatric care, and health education; to increase the Indian communities' capacity to man and manage their health programs; to build the capability of American Indians to manage their health programs.

Eligibility is generally, Indians qualify who live on or near a reservation and are recognized as members of a tribe or are recognized as Indians by the Indian communities in which they live, and who are within the funded scope of the Indian Health Services health-care delivery system. Under Public Law 93-683, tribes and tribal organizations, as defined by the Act, may request a grant or contract to perform or manage any aspect or all of the program conducted by the IHS.

The assistance is used for the purpose of building the tribes' capability to man and manage their health program. This assistance is only available to federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations. This program is considered suitable for joint funding with closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

Application Procedure is not applicable to direct health services provided through federal facilities or under contract with community facilities and provate physicians and dentists. Tribal applications under public Law 93-638 to man and manage these services and facilities may be submitted to respective IHS area office. The range of approval/disapproval time is 60 days for contracts. Grants and contracts are approved/ disapproved within sixty (60) days from receipt of application/ proposal.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is: Average projects $50,000, highest $1,000,000.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is 42 C.F.R. Pt. 36; 45 C.F.R. Pt. 74 as referenced therein, PHS Grants Administration Manual, PHS Grants Policy Statement, and IHS Grants Management Handbook.

Health Services Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office, Headquarters Office: Director, Indian Health Service, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852; telephone (301) 433-1085.

INDIAN LOANS -- CLAIMS ASSISTANCE
(Expert Witness)

Direct loans is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to enable Indian tribes or identifiable groups of Indians without available funds to obtain expert assistance in the preparation and processing of claims pending before the U.S. Court of Claims.

Eligibility is an Indian organization must have one or more pending claims of a nature and in a stage of prosecution requiring the services of expert witnesses.

Loans may be used to obtain expert assistance, other than counsel, for the preparation and trial of claims pending before the U.S. Court of Claims. No loans may be made if the tribe, band, or group has sufficient funds available to obtain the assistance it needs or if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the expert fees are unreasonable in light of the services to be performed.

Application Procedure is that applications must be submitted at the local level when a local office serves the area. If no local office serves the organization, applications may be submitted at the central office. There are no deadlines. Range of approval/disapproval time is 15 to 30 days from date of submittal or application.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $500 to $250,000; $10,000.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is 25 C.F.R. 91.25; 47 BIAM Supp. 2, 3.14.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Organizations interested in applying should contact the appropriate BIA Office. Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Tribal Resources Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Rm. 4650, Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (202) 343-5875. Contact: Bobby Selvey.

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES -- CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide foster home care and appropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children residing on or near reservations, including those children living in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma, when these services are not available from state or local public agencies.

Eligibility is dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children whose families live on or near Indian reservations or in jurisdictons under the BIA in Alaska and Oklahoma. Application may be made by a parent or guardian or person having custody of the child.

Funds are awarded to pay for foster home care or institutional care or certain other special needs relating to care and maintenance of children.

Application Procedure is requests for assistance made to the Indian Agency Superintendent. Generally, a request is approved the same day or within 10 days, depending upon the extent of need and investigation necessary.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $100 to $800; $120. (Assistance per child per month, depending on type of care or treatment required.)

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is: Regional or Local Office: Information can be secured from the Superintendent of Indian Agencies, and from Area Directors. Applications for child welfare assistance are made at the local agency level. Headquarters Office: Division of Social Services, Office of Indian Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (703) 235-2756. Contact: Raymond V. Butler.

THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide part-time volunteer opportunities for low-income persons age 60 and over; to render supportive person-to-person services in health, education, welfare, and related residential settings to children having special or exceptional needs, through development of community-oriented, cost-shared projects.

Eligibility is any public or nonprofit private agency or organization, including state and local governments.

The grants may be used for: staff salaries and fringe benefits, Foster Grandparent direct benefits, staff travel, equipment, space costs, and related expenses. Assignment of Foster Grandparents to children may occur in residential and nonresidential facilities including preschool establishments and to children living in their own homes. Funds are not available for construction. Foster grandparents must be 60 years of age or over, with an annual income at or below eligibility levels set by the Director of ACTION, interested in serving children, and physically, mentally, and emotionally capable of serving the selected children on a person-to-person basis. This program is considered suitable for joint funding with closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

Application Procedure is applicants interested in exploring funding and prepare the "ACTION Preliminary Inquiry Form" (A-563) available from and to be submitted to ACTION regional offices.

Additional Considerations are at least 10 percent of the total project costs must be met by the applicant. In exceptional cases, the Director of ACTION will make grants in excess of 90 percent of total project budget costs.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $89,000 to $1,060,000.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 45 C.F.R. 1208; ACTION Pamphlet 4400-2, "Foster Grandparents Program -- One Part of ACTION"; ACTION Flyer 4400-1, "The Foster Grandparent Program"; "Foster Grandparent Program Operations Handbook."

ACTION is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: ACTION regional offices. Headquarters Office: Director, Older Americans Volunteer Programs, ACTION, 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20525; telephone: (202) 254-7310.

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES -- GENERAL ASSISTANCE

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide assistance for living needs to needy Indians on or near reservations, including those Indians living in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma, when such assistance is not available from state or local public agencies.

Eligibility is needy Indians living on or near Indian reservations or in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma.

Program Operation and Use provides cash payments to individuals and families to meet daily living needs (i.e. food, clothing, shelter, etc.).

Application Procedure is a verbal or written request for assistance made to the Indian Agency Superintendent. There are no deadlines. Range of approval/disapproval time is generally within 10 days, depending upon applicant's needs and the extent of investigation required.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance may range from several dollars monthly to several hundred dollars monthly, depending upon family size and needs.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Information can be secured from the Superintendents of Indian Agencies and from Area Directors. Applications for general assistance are made at the local agency level. Headquarters Office: Division of Social Services, Office of Indian Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 18th and C Sts., N.W., Rm. 4358, Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (703) 235-2756. Contact: Raymond V. Butler.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Project grants (contracts) is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, native Hawaiians, and Alaskan natives.

Eligibility is governing bodies of Indian tribes, Alaskan native villages, regional corporations, and other public or private nonprofit agencies.

Grants may be used for such purposes as, but not limited to projects designed to: increase the capabilities of Indian tribes to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations; provide needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency; provide for the establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off-reservation; and provide for self-help and community economic development efforts. This program is considered particularly suitable (eligible) for joint funding with closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

Application Procedure is information regarding the availability of grant funds published from time to time in the Federal Register as Program Announcements, which will provide details on program objectives for which applications are being solicited and other application requirements. Applicants, whether applying for new or continuation grants, are required to submit program plans to state clearinghouses in accordance with Part I of OMB Circular A-95 (rev.). Federally recognized tribes are exempt from submitting plans to the state clearinghouses, but are encouraged by the Administration for Native Americans to do so. The Administration for Native Americans will provide each applicant agency with the appropriate forms for the application for federal assistance and instructions for applying for grants from OHD programs. Applications for urban Indian programs should be submitted to HEW regional office. All other applications should be submitted to the Office of Human Development Grants Management Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330 C St., S.W., Rm. 1427, Mary E. Switzer Building, Washington, D.C. 20201. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110. Formal funding request for continuation grants should be received 90 days prior to anticipated approval date.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $40,000 to $5,000,000, or average of $125,000 for tribal grants, and from $40,000 to $200,000, or average of $80,000, for urban grants.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is regulations and guidelines published in the "Federal Register" 45 C.F.R. 1336, OHD Grants Administration Manual.

Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: HEW regional offices; Headquarters Office: Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 200 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201; telephone: (202) 426-3960.

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION
(APS Research)

The Types of Assistance are project grants and research contracts.

Objectives are to discover, test, demonstrate, and promote utilization of new social service concepts which will provide service to dependent and vulnerable populations such as the poor, the aged, children, and youth, Native Americans, and the handicapped to meet goals of Title XX.

Eligibility is - Grants: States and nonprofit organizations. Contracts: Nonprofit or profit organizations. Grants cannot be made directly to individuals.

Grants and contracts are awarded for innovative research and demonstrations that are of regional and national significance and are responsive to OHDS program priorities in social services, child welfare, and for coordination, administration, and provision of services to these target populations. All applications must meet standards of excellence in research or evaluation design. This program is considered suitable for joint funding with closely related federal financial assistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

The Application Procedure is that proposals are solicited through central and regional office meetings, "Commerce Business Daily," "Federal Register," issuance of grant guidelines and requests for proposals, and other appropriate means. Some funds are reserved for creative, unsolicited proposals. Applicants should present written evidence of other agencies' willingness to cooperate when the project involves their cooperation or the utilization of their facilities or services. Application forms may be obtained from OHDS and are submitted to the Grants and Contract Management Division, OHDS HEW, 330 C Street, S.W., Rm. 1427, Washington, D.C. 20201. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110. Deadlines are established when grants and contracts are solicited by Grant Guidelines and Request for Proposals. Unsolicited applications may be submitted any time. Range of approval disapproval time is from 60 to 365 days. Generally, solicited grants and contracts will be acted upon within 90 days.

Additional Considerations are cost sharing of approximately 5 percent of total project costs is required.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is grants and contracts by the Administration for Public Services ranging from $100,000 to $200,000, everaging about $150,000. Grants and contracts by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation rnage from $50,000 to $175,000, averaging $100,000.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is Grants Administration policies obtained from the Grants and Contracts Management Division, OHDS, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W. Rm. 345F, Washington, D.C. 20201.

The Federal Agency is the Administration for Public Services and Office of Planning Research, and Evaluation, Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Appropriate Regional Program Director. Headquarters Office: David Fairweather, Director, Division of Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation, Administration for Public Services, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 C Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201; telephone (202) 245-9202.

MEDICARE -- HOSPITAL INSURANCE

Direct payments for specified use is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide hospital insurance protection for covered services to any person age 65 or above and to certain disabled persons.

Eligibility is persons age 64 or over and certain disabled persons, are eligible for hospital insurance protection. Nearly everyone who reached age 65 before 1968 is eligible for hospital insurance, including people not eligible for cash _ocial Security benefits. A person reaching age 65 in 1968 or after who is not eligible for cash benefits needs some work credit to qualify for hospital insurance benefits. The amount fo work credit needed depends on age. Hospital insurance is also available to persons, age 65 or over, not otherwise eligible through payment of a monthly premium. Such coverage is voluntary. Persons under age 65 who have been entitled for at least 24 consecutive months to Social Security disability benefits, or for 29 consecutive months to railroad retirement benefits because they are disabled, are eligible for hospital insurance benefits. Also, most people under age 65 who have chronic kidney disease and require kidney dialysis or transplant are eligible.

Hospital insurance benefits are paid to participating hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and related providers of health care to cover the reasonable cost of medically necessary services furnished to individuals entitled under this program.

The Application Procedure is a telephone call or visit the local Social Security office. Individuals entitled to Social Security or railroad retirement are enrolled without application.

Benefits may be paid for most of the reasonable costs of covered inpatient hospital services and post-hospital extended-care services incurred in a benefit period. The beneficiary is responsible for a $160 inpatient hospital deductible, a $40-per-day co-insurance amount for the 61st through 90th day of inpatient hospital care, a $80-per-day co-insurance amount for inpatinet hospital care during the 60 lifetime reserve days, and a $20-per-day co-insurance amount after 20 days of care in a skilled nursing facility. Posthospital home health services are paid in full for 100 visits per benefit period.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401, 405, 422; SSA-79-10050. "Your Medicare Handbook" and other publications are available from any Social Security office, no charge.

Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare if the Federal Agency.

Contact Information: Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Medicare Bureau, Rm. 700, East High-Rise, Health Care Financing Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

MEDICARE -- SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

Direct payments for specified use is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide insurance protection against most of the costs of health care to persons age 65 or over and certain disabled persons who elect this coverage.

Eligibility are people who are eligible for hospital insurance benefits for supplementary medical insurance. This includes nearly all persons age 65 and over, and disabled persons under age 65 who have been entitled to Social Security for 24 months or to railroad retirement disability benefits for at least 29 months. Most people under age 65 who have chronic kidney disease and require kidney dialysis or transplant also are eligible. The enrollee pays a monthly premium of $8.70. Some states pay the premium on behalf of qualifying individuals.

Benefits are paid on the basis of reasonable charges for covered services furnished by physicians and other suppliers of medical services to aged or disabled enrolles. Benefits are paid on the basis of reasonable costs for covered services furnished by participating providers, such as hospitals, skilled nursing facilities and home health agencies.

Application Procedure is to telephone or visit the local Social Security office.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is that the beneficiary is responsible for meeting an annual $60 deductible before benefits may begin. Thereafter, Medicare pays 80 percent and the beneficiary pays a coinsurance of 20 percent of the reasonable charges for covered services. Medicare pays 100 percent of reasonable charges for covered services to hospital inpatients by doctors in the field of radiology or pathology and, after the $60 deductible, 100 percent of the costs for home health services covered under the SMI program.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401, 405, 422; (SSA) 79-10050, "Your Medicare Handbook," and other publications are available from any Social Security office without charge.

Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Medicare Bureau, Rm. 700, East High-Rise, Health Care Financing Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235; Telephone: (301) 594-9000.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- DISABILITY INSURANCE

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to replace part of the income lost because of a physical or mental impairment severe enough to prevent a person from working.

Eligibility is a disabled worker under age 65 who is eligible for Social Security disability benefits if he has worked for a sufficient period of time under Social Security to be insured. The insured status requirements depend upon the age of the applicant and the date he or she became disabled. Dependents of disabled workers also are eligible for benefits: (1) unmarried children under age 18; (2) children age 18 through 21 if unmarried and full-time students; (3) unmarried disabled children of any age if disabled before age 22; (4) wife at any age if a child in her care is receiving benefits on worker's Social Security record; (5) wife or dependent husband age 62 or over.

Monthly cash benefits are paid to eligible disabled persons and their eligible dependents throughout the period of disability. Costs of vocational rehabilitation also are paid for certain beneficiaries. Disability benefits are not payable for the first five months of disability. There are no restrictions on the use of benefits recieved by beneficiaries.

The Application Procedure is to telephone or visit the local Social Security office. It is to the applicant's advantage to apply for disability benefits when he feels he meets the eligibility requirements. Retroactivity is limited to one year's benefits.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is monthly cash benefits ranging from a minimum of $121.80 for a disabled worker to a maximum of $879.60 for a family receiving benefits.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401,404, 422; SSI-29, "If You Become Disabled," and other publications are available from any Social Security office, no charge.

Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare if the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Information, Rm. 100, Altmeyer Building, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- RETIREMENT INSURANCE

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objective is to replace income lost because of retirement.

Eligibility is retired workers age 62 and over who have worked the required number of years under Social Security are eligible for monthly benefits. If an eligible worker applies before age 65, the individual will receive permanently reduced benefits. Also, certain dependents can receive benefits. They include: (1) a wife or a dependent husband age 62 or over; (2) a wife of any age with a dependent child in her care if the child is entitled to payment based on the worker's record; (3) unmarried children under age 18 (22 if in school); (4) unmarried disabled children is disabled before age 22.

Monthly cash benefits are paid to eligible retired workers and their eligible dependents. There are no restrictions on use of benefits by a beneficiary.

The Application Procedure is to telephone or visit the local Social Security office. It is to the worker's advantage to apply for benefits in the three months before he retires or attains age 65, whichever comes first. Retroactivity is limited to one year's benefits.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is monthly cash benefits ranging from $97.50 to $503.40 for retired workers, and from $182.70 to $880.70 for maximum family benfits.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401, 404, 422, "Your Social Security" and many other publications are available from any Social Security office, no charge.

Social Security Administration Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Information, Rm. 100, Altmeyer Building, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objective is to replace part of income lost to dependents because of worker's death.

Eligibility benefits are payable only if the deceased had enough wage credits. Dependents eligible for monthly cash benefits are the following: (1) any widow or dependent widower age 60 or older; (2) a widow of any age if she is caring for a child under age 18 or disabled and the child receives payments; (3) unmarried children under age 18 (22 if in school); (4) unmarried disabled children if disabled before age 22; (5) a widow or dependent widower age 50 or older who becomes disabled not later than seven years after death of the worker; and dependent parents age 62 or older. Proof of death, age, and relationship are required. For certain dependents, proof of support or school attendance may be required.

Monthly cash benefits are paid to eligible dependents of deceased workers. There are no restrictions on the use of benefits.

The application Procedure is to telephone or visit the local Social Security Office.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is the monthly cash benefits ranging from a minimum of $121.80 for a sole survivor, to a maximum of $879.60 for a family receiving benefits.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401,404,422; "Your Social Security" and other publications are available from any Social Security office, no charge.

Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare if the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Information, Rm. 100, Altmeyer Building, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

Direct payments with unrestricted use is the type of assistance.

Objective is to provide supplemental income to persons aged 65 and over, and to persons blind or disabled.

The eligibility of an individual who has attained age 65, or who is blind or disabled, is determined on the basis of monthly income and resources.

Supplemental security income payments are made to persons who have attained age 65 or who are blind or disabled. There are no restrictions on the use of benefits received by beneficiaries.

The Application Procedure is to telephone or visit the local Social Security office.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is monthly federal cash payments ranging from $1 to $189.40 for a single person, and $1 to $284.10 for a couple, depending on other income and resources.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is 20 C.F.R. Pts. 401, 416, 422; SSA-73, "Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled," and other publications are available from any Social Security office, no charge.

Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Office of Information, Room 100, Altmeyer Bldg., Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

MINI-GRANT PROGRAM

Project grants is the type of assistance.

Objectives are to provide small amounts of money (not to exceed $5,000 per grant) to local private and nonprofit organizations for the purpose of mobilizing relatively large numbers of part-time, uncompensated volunteers to work on human, social and environmental needs.

Eligibility is an agency applying for grant must be a bona fide public or private nonprofit agency, including state and local governments, concerned with human, social, and environmental needs. Its acceptability may be established by its nonprofit tax status or by its official position and a public agency.

Awards shall not exceed $5,000. Grants in excess of $2,000 must be accompanied by a dollar-for-dollar match of non-federal funds for each dollar over $2,000. This program is considered suitable for joint funding with closely related federal financial a-sistance programs in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-111.

The Application Procedure is that prospective sponsors apply through the ACTION regional offices. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance is $800 to $5,000; $3,500.

Regulations, Guidelines, and Literature is the "Mini-Grant Program Guidelines" published in December 1976 (rev.).

The Federal Agency is ACTION.

Contact Information is the Regional or Local Office. Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, Suite 907, ACTION, 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20525; telephone (202) 254-7262. Contact: Barbara Sugarman.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -- INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
(Self-Determination Training and Technical Assistance)

Project grants (contracts); advisory services and counseling; provision of specialized services; training is the types of assistance.

Objective is to aid Indian tribes to exercise self-determination.

A governing body of any federally recognized Indian tribe is the eligibility.

Use is restricted to activities which further Indian Self-Determination according to Public Law 93-638 and implementing regulations; provide training and technical assistance options; enhance tribes' understanding of the Act; help develop skills needed to utilize options; enhance capability to contract for Bureau and other federal programs; strengthen tribal government; utilize personnel-use options; and improve capabilities to direct Bureau and other federal programs. The Bureau is obligated to offer to a tribe training and technical assistance to overcome grounds for declining to contract with a tribe. Also, regulations mandate other instances in the contracting and grant process where technical assistance is offered to tribes. In all instances, tribes are free to accept or reject such offers. Counseling and advisory services are dependent upon availability of Bureau/federal personnel. Financial assistance is dependent upon funds available within each area and establishment of tribal priority needs within the area. This program is suitable for joint funding.

Application Procedure is a tribe is strongly encouraged to discuss its needs with Agency or area representatives prior to final submission of request. Each area of the Bureau establishes procedures applicable to tribes within its area. Requests may be submitted at any time to area director for processing. Range of approval/disapproval time varies according to established procedures in each area.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance varies with needs of individual tribes and availability of funds.

Regulations, Guidelines and Literature is Rules and regulations of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Federal Register, Tuesday, November 4, 1975. Handbook for Decision Makers on Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Revised February 10, 1976). A Procedural Guide to the use of 25 C.F.R. 271-Contracting under the Self-Determination Act.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior is the Federal Agency.

Contact Information is Regional or Local Office: Contact Agency or Area Office for information and assistance in application. Headquarters Office: Division Chief, Wayne Chattin, Office of Indian Services, Division of Self-Determination Services, 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245; telephone: (202) 343-2706.

VI. SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINE

By

Pat Purcell

VI. COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course has been designed as a three unit semester seminar. It will cover various Indian strictures which are traditional and their modern counterparts. However, this will not be the primary concern of the seminar, rather it will focus upon the field of federal Indian law. This involves that body of law which regulates the legal relationships between Indian tribes and the United States. Pertinent legal cases will be reviewed.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

It is the objective of this course to provide the student with knowledge, attitudes and skills concerning:

1. What federal Indian law is.
2. The meaning of tribal sovereignty.
3. Federal power and obligations.
4. The meaning and perimeters of "reserved rights".
5. An understanding of the current state of Indian tribes, Indian individuals, and Indian lands and resources.
6. Indian law as history.
7. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and other federal agencies involved with Indians.
8. Tribal self government.
9. Various Indian jurisdictions.
10. Rights of individual Indians.
11. Indian lands, water rights, and fishing and hunting.

COURSE CONTENT

The course will cover the substantive content over sixteen three hour class sessions. Session number:

1. American Indians today will be reviewed. The problem of overgeneralizations and the heterogeneity of the American Indian will be studied. Included will be the differences between big tribes and small tribes; eastern and western tribes; federally recognized tribes; landed and landless tribes; terminated tribes, reservation and urban Indians; and traditional and more modern Indians. (2 Sessions) (Largely Demographic)

2. The history of federal policy toward American Indians: Including Pre-revolutionary precedents; formative years and treaty making; treaty abrogation; non-intercourse; the end of treaty making; removal; establishment of reservations; allotments and assimilation; Indian reorganization; termination; self determination; the backlash. (2 Sessions)

3. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the great white father, our brothers keeper. A study of the American Indian Policy Review Commissions Final Report. (1 Session)

4. Federal tribal relationships and their foundations; Original Indian title; plenary power; the battle for self-determination; as a source of Indian rights; bureaucratic conflicts of interest. (2 Sessions)

5. Tribal sovereignty - their basic principles; federal supremacy; States' rights; States incursions. (1 Session)

6. Tribal self government; traditional and today; tribal constitutions; tribal governments in operation; tribal courts; The Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. (2 Sessions)

7. Jurisdiction in Indian country, including: criminal jurisdiction; the presumption of tribal jurisdiction; crimes by an Indian against an Indian, a non-Indian; crimes against an Indian by a non-Indian; victimless and consensual crimes by an Indian and a non-Indian; and Civil jurisdiction including: child custody, domestic relations; tort actions; taxation; regulatory provisions; and Public Law 280 A Transfer of Jurisdiction. (2 Sessions)

8. The rights of individual Indians: Including: Indians as citizens; rights and benefits of Indians under federal law; protection of culture and religion; special programs; voting; as state and federal citizens. (2 Sessions)

9. Indian lands; Including: tribal lands; allotted lands; leasing and renumerations.

10. Water rights; Including: Water law in the West; Reserved water rights; jurisdiction over water rights. (1 Session)

11. Fishing and Hunting Rights; Including: regulations of on reservation fishing and hunting; regulations of reservation hunting and fishing rights. (1 Session)

TEACHING METHODS

Teaching methods will include lectures, seminar discussions, and case presentations drawn from the decisions that relate to each section of the course content.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

In addition to class attendance each student will be required to participate in the seminar discussions, present one legal case to the class, the brief of which shall be duplicated for general class distribution. There will be a final examination.

TEXT BOOK:

Getches, D. H., Rosenfelt, D. M., and Wilkinson, C. F., CASES AND MATERIAL ON INDIAN FEDERAL LAW (St. Paul, Minn.; West Publishing Company) 1979.

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